Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Education and Agriculture).—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Copies of the report have been circulated to members in 1966. The main features of the report are that the Primary and Secondary schools at present administered by Government and local bodies should be administered by statutory District Education Boards. The Taluk Boards, Municipalities and Panchayats will be represented on the Boards.

(*c*) A Bill will be introduced in the legislature, shortly.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಜಯರಾಮನ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅಥವಾ ಅದನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡೇನಾದರೂ ಆಗಿದೆಯೋ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಶಿಫಾರ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕ್ ಮಂಡಲಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪುರಸಭೆಗಳು ಹೇಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುತ್ತವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳವರೂ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳವರೂ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆರಿಸಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಅದರ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹೇಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಈಗ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ —ಇದರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಡತಕ್ಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬೇಗ ಒಂದು ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯು ಮುಂದೆ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ಯೆ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಇದರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಶಾಲೆಗಳೂ ಬರುತ್ತವೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅವು ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಇದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪಟ್ಟ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಇಲ್ಲ.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Question Hour is over.

MOTION OF THANKS TO THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

(*Debate Continued*)

†Sri S. MUKUNDA RAO (Teachers Constituency).—Sir, the students have listened to the advice of the elders and they have put confidence in the Chief Minister taking up their cause and removing any discrimination

†Indicates that the remarks or speeches have not been revised by the member concerned

against them. Because of this happy conclusion, I do not want to rake up the past happenings and to create more bitterness. Before the Government and the Chief Minister comes to some conclusion on this problem of languages, we should request them to study two documents very recently published, which are very weighty. One is a report on the educational system in the U. S. S. R. submitted by an able officer of the Education Department Mr. Rangaraju. The report was published in the press a few months ago in two consecutive issues of the Sunday edition. There you find how they have solved this multi lingual problem because the U. S. S. R. has some recognised national languages than we have and this problem of unequal burden and so on, never struck their minds at all. In every State, the State language is compulsory and Russian is compulsory for all. There was no feeling of two languages there. There was no discrimination burden and so on, and that report you find submitted by one of our able officers who visited that country recently and studied the educational system in great detail.

Another Report, a very valuable report, is about the place of English, where we must begin to teach it, how much we teach it and all that. That is the report of a Committee of which Prof. Gokak, our Vice-Chancellor was the Chairman. He was not the Vice-Chancellor at that time; he was the head of the Institute of English, Hyderabad. The report was submitted to the Government of India three years ago, but published very recently. There again you find how this three language formula has been worked, wholeheartedly, half-heartedly or without any appreciation at all in the various States of India, and what is the place given to English in the various progressive countries of the world? All these things are there. If we only go through them carefully, we will be able to come to some satisfactory conclusion about it:

I now try to mention only two points referred to by the Governor in this Address. At page 10, he has stated.

> "As a result of Government's decision to increase the duration of Primary School Teachers Training Course to 2 years additional accommodation and staff have been sanctioned to all Teacher Training Institutions in the State. About 2,500 teachers were deputed for training this year..."

It is a very good thing, because in our State formerly untrained teachers were being employed in large numbers and that was one of the reasons why the standard of education, specially in the elementary stage, was not up to the mark. Sir, one difficulty about this training I should like to submit to the Government. Teachers appointed before 19 1 are given pay and allowances when they are deputed for training. But teachers who were appointed after 19 1 are expected to undergo training at their own cost. I do not say that you must remove that Rule and give them salary, allowances and so on. But at least give them loan scholarships, and if they serve for a period of 10 years after training it can be written off. Government of India is

(SRI S. MUKUNDA RAO)

giving such loan scholarships, and if a person serves as a teacher afterwards, for every year of service that he puts in, 1/10 of the loan is written off. If we follow the same principles and give scholarships, they will be satisfied. They need not be taken on regular service and given salary.

2-45 P.M.

The second point that I want to refer to is this. In the Governor's Addres it is stated ;

> "During the year, Government amended rules of the Triple Benefit Scheme applicable to Primary and Secondary School teachers. The amendment enables all teachers to receive Pension and Gratuity benefits on par with Government servants."

and the Education Minister was kind enough to tell us the other day that the option to choose this new more beneficial pension and gratuity rules, that option is given to teachers from all areas even though they were governed by various rules. Sir, when this Government Order was published, I was the first to welcome it and to give it wide publicity even before it was published in the Official Gazette, and thousands of teachers thanked the Government for giving them this enlarged benefit. but, detailed amended rules have not yet been published, and I must report to the Education Minister that attempts are being made to whittle down the generous gesture of the Government. We are told that this amendment is only an amendment to the G.P.F. Rules of 1963, and people who are governed by other rules before 1963 cannot opt to this new measure because the original rules themselves did not apply to them. That is one interpretation given to whittle down the benefit offered by Government. nother is, although the pension rules say that the pension will be calculated on the total service put in by a teacher under different management, there is a clause somewhere which says that if a teacher does not contribute his share to the Providend Fund at any time, then that period is deducted from his service. It is true, we must have such a restriction so that the teachers may contribute to the P.F. or Life Insurance premium. But, Sir, because of various reasons, many teachers, hundreds and thousands. are not admitted to the Provident Fund scheme at all. They could not contribute to the P.F., because they were not admitted to the Fund. There is what is called the admission by the Department. Either because of the neglect of the teacher or of the management or of the Department, they were not admitted to the P.F., and they had retired after 1963, 1964, 1967 and so on. The Accountant General says that because they did not contribute to the P.F , he is going to deduct the entire service, or if a teacher is admitted 10 years after joining service, he is going to deduct

10 years. Such orders have been given by the Accountant General. I can quote one instance. The Head Master of the Board High School, Koteshwar in South Kanara retired last year. When he asked for his pension, the Accountant General says: 'you were admitted to the P.F. 10 years after you joined service, and so, those 10 years I am going to deduct from your service before I calculate the pension'. The teacher says: 'I had asked for admission, but because of some negligence on the part of the District Board or the Government or another authority, I was admitted very late. After admission, I have been contributing to the Fund every month'. He has not failed to do his job after he was permitted to deposit his share. I discussed this problem with the Controller of State Accounts. He seems to be sympathetic. He says: 'there is no reason for us to deduct this part of the service, because he did not refuse to contribute his share'. But the Accountant General has deducted those 10 years and the matter is before the Government for clarification and orders. I request the Government to look into these two suggestions and see that the generous offer given by them is not whittled down by rules and clauses.

With these words, I thank the Chair for having given me such an unusually long time in this debate.

† SRI M. P. L. SASTRY (Nominated).—Mr. Chairman Sir, I join Mr. Suryanarayana Adiga in conveying our grateful thanks to His Excellency the Governor of Mysore for the address that he delivered to the Legislature the other day. We appreciate the dignity and the majesty with which the Governor delivered the Address in contrast to the walk out by certain members of the House of Legislature, specially the Opposition members. That shows how dignified and how majestic the Head of the State has behaved and conducted himself even at the most provocative atmosphere.

If we go through the Address delivered by His Excellency the Governor with an objective mind, we will find the efforts put forth by Government have been proved fruitful last year, with regard to certain projects. I note with satisfaction the, assurance given by the Government for the continued progress in several works. It is heartening to note that a large number of works have been done with a good deal of interest and sincerity inspite of difficult circumstances. in spite of the natural calamities and in spite of the restricted financial help from the Centre. We have done wonderful work for which the Government has to be congratulated. Before I go to clarify the remarks that were made by my Hon'ble friends Mr. Shivanandaswamy and Anjanappa, the other day, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the student population in the Bangalore University and in other Universities in the state, for their wisdom in deciding to go back to their classes. I must congratulate these people and the Heads of the Universities concerned, for making these students to decide to go back to their colleges and to prosecute their studies. My thanks also go to the student population for having decided to go to the Colleges.

(SRI M. P. L. SASTRY)

I would like to refute some of the allegations made by my friend Sri Anjanappa. He mentioned that in Bangalore University, nepotism and communalism are rampant and the administration is very weak. I had the privilege of working in the University. I had the intimate knowledge of 12 Vice-Chancellors in our own State. I should say that the Bangalore University had very good and eminent Vice-Chancellors. Now we have Mr. G kak as the Vice-Chancellor. He is a teacher, professor and a good administrator too. He is always for the student population and a well wisher of that community. He considers the views of students and always tries to help them in the interests of that community. It would be rather unjust and unfair to say the Vice-Chancellor is also responsible for this student unrest and that he could have settled this if he had used his good offices. He is responsible for the students' decision to go to colleges now. I know personally that he had cancelled a large number of engagements. Even the invitation for the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Karnataka University and the invitation for the 8th centinary celebrateon of Basavanna have not been complied with on account of the trouble. He did not participate in these important functions only on account this students' unrest in Bangalore and he wanted to consult the people and do the needful in the matter. The University of Bangalore is extremely lucky in getting a Vice-Chancellor of this stature. He made reference to recruitment and appointments made by the Universities. There are Boards of appointments for the purpose of making selections of the candidates. None of the University Authorities have any hand in this. For the information of the House I will read clause 28 of the Bangalore University Act, 1964. The clause reads as follows :

"Clause 28 (.) : When selection for appointments of Professors and Readers for any subject in the University Service is made, the Board shall consist of—

(i) the Vice-Chancellor who shall, *ex-officio*, be the Chairman; and

(ii) Two persons, not connected with the University, who have expert knowledge in the subject preferably in the branch of specialisation, nominated by the Syndicate from out of a panel of experts suggested by the Board of studies concerned.

(3) When selection for appointments of Lecturers for any subject in the University Service is made, the Board shall consist of—

(i) The Vice-Chancellor who shall, *ex-officio*, be the Chairman;

(ii) The Head of the Department concerned ;

(iii) Two persons at least one of whom is not connected with the University, who have expert knowledge in the subject preferably in the branch of specialisation, nominated by the Syndicate from out of a panel of experts suggested by the Board of Studies concerned.

(5) (*a*) The Board of Appointments shall consider and submit to the Syndicate recommendations as to the selections referred to it.

(*b*) If the Syndicate considers that recommendations of the Board are not acceptable, it shall record its reasons and submit the case to the Chancellor for orders, and the orders of the Chancellor thereon shall be final."

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA (Graduates' Constituency).—If any member of the Syndicate disagrees with any appointment recommended by that body, has he got a right to send a dissenting note ?

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—If any member, disagrees with the recommendations, he has every right to send his dissenting note It is only the majority decision, a recommendation will be made. There may be some persons who may not agree with the majority decision. He can submit his note to the Vice-Chancellor. It is a common knowledge which an ordinary person knows. It is a common procedure and more so with the Statutory body like Syndicate or Senate.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—As Mr. Sastry said a member has a right to submit his dissenting note if he disagrees. I want to know whether his opinion will be recorded and all the papers including the dissenting note will be submitted to the Vice-Chancellor. Sometimes he may feel, the minority opinion may be correct. I would like to know from Hon'ble Mr. Anjanappa what exactly is the correct procedure that is followed.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—It is not Mr. Anjanappa that is talking. It is M.P.L. Sastry that is talking.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.— Now that the Hon'ble Member is here, I want to know what happened.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—If the Member wants to dissent, he will dissent and submit a minute of dissent. Then the usual procedure according to rules and regulations will be followed. I myself have been the author of several minutes of dissent. Nothing prevents a member from giving a minute of dissent.

Smt. M. R LAKSHAMMA.—It was only a conclusion which I got to my mind after listening to Mr. Anjanappa yesterday and I was wondering whether he had given a minute of dissent on every motion that he had disagreed.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—That is not a question put to me. I seek the protection of the Chair. Now M.P.L. Sastry is speaking Whether Mr. Anjanappa has submitted a minute of dissent on every resolution or not, I would not answer or hazard to answer either.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ (ಪದವೀಧರರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣದ ಸ್ಪೀಚೆಯೇ ಇವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ರೆಬುರ್ ಆಫ್ ಡಿಸ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ.

ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳು.—ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ ತಾನೆ ?

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—I was just pointing out that the appointments in the Bangalore University are made under Section 28 of the Bangalore University Act which was considered to be a perfect one. I have gone through the Mysore Universsty Act; I have gone through the Karnatak and Madras University Act; but this is considered to be the best possible one and this is the type of article that has been introduced even in the model University Act which has been prepared by one of the Sub Committees appointed by the University Grants Commission. These appointments made for places of Readers and professorships in Bangalore University by persons not connected with the University and who have expert knowledge in the subject and experts who are nominated by the Syndicate from out of the panel. Therefore, Sir, the Syndicate has been entrusting this work to an expert committee on the basis of the recommendations made by the Board of studies which is an expert body.

Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA.—The law is there and this Act was passed by the Hon'ble House along with the other House. I want to know what is the point made out.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—I am refuting the allegations made by my good friend Mr. Anjanappa. Yesterday he said there was nepotism and communalism in making appointments in the Bangalore University. The allegation is not true in view of the fact that under the law, if appointments are made outside the purview of the law, anybody has a right to go into the matter.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗತಕ್ಕಂಥವು ಇಷ್ಟೆ. Section 28 of the Bangalore University Act provides that the Board of Appointments should be constituted by the Syndicate from among members recommended by the Board of Studies. ಇಬ್ಬರು ಸ್ಪೆಶಲಿಸ್ಟ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರೂ ಬಾರದೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಚೇರ್‌ಮೆನ್ ಆಗತಕ್ಕವರು ಇನ್‌ಫ್ಲುಯೆನ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. Vice-Chancellor is the Executive head and he is not a specialist. Just because he happened to be the Vice-Chancellor of the University, he cannot influence others. The motto behind decision is communal feeling. I do maintain even now it is left to the Hon'ble Member to refute it. That is my stand. ಇಬ್ಬರ ಪೈಕಿ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಬಾರದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ತಿಪ್ಪರಲು ಹೇಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ! ಅವರು ಒಂದು ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು—ಸಿಂಡಿಕೇಟ್ ಒಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ ಎಂದು. When expert opinion is divided how are we competent to take a decision? We have to go by the decision of the experts.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ (ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಒಂದೊಂದು ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಯಾಗುವುದು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA (Teachers' Constituency).—Since very important matter is raised by Mr. Anjanappa now, I may say the proceedings of the Board of Appointments are highly confidential. Even the Syndicate is not apprised of what took place except mere recommendations of the Board of appointments. Discussions are all matters of strict confidence. I do not think Mr. Anjanappa has any authority to speak here as to what took place there. If Mr. Anjanappa says that appointments are made on the basis of influence or on the

basis of community, I totally disagree with him because very important people of character and integrity are there in the Board of Appointments, there are outsiders who are not very much known here. I do not think any allegation of that sort can be made against men like Professor Gokak.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—This is a statutory body. We should not enter into details. Mr. Sastry may kindly continue.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—I was just pointing out that if this Syndicate which is a statutory body did not agree with the recommendations of the Expert Committee, it has power to reject the recommendation and along with their own view they should submit the recommendation to the Chancellor under the law. If any member were to say that the Vice-Chancellor has vitiated the proceedings of the Expert body or Vice-Chancellor has been responsible for all kinds of unfair appointments in the University, to say the least, it is unjust and unfair to men of that stature and that stand. Yesterday, Mr Anjanappa made mention of Dr. Venka agiri Gowda who happens to be Professor of Economics in Bangalore University. He is an eminent economist. He has written very valuable books on Economics. He is a very fine teacher. He was in the Mysore University. Mysore University did not treat him properly. He would have adorned the Chair of Professor of Economics in any University. I know Professor Gokak was extremely happy to have Dr. Venkatagiri Gowda as Professor of Economics in Bangalore University. With all authority, I submit that the allegations made by Mr. Anjanappa yesterday have no foundation whatsoever. If it relates to any minor point, it is left to him to argue but he cannot make allegations against a statutory body as there is one here to defend himself. With these few words, I once again say that Bangalore University is extremely lucky in having a literature, poet, teacher and a professor and a good administrator of the stand of Professor Gokak and under his regime, Bangalore University is bound to grow.

Smt.. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—Sir, there are two or three things to which I would like to refer in connection with this Address.

Now Sir, I remember to have heard one or two Hon'ble Members saying that Indian Administrative Service Officers are going to maintain the integrity and unity of India. In my view Sir, it is not the I. A. S. service people that are going to maintain the integrity or unity of India. To inculcate that spirit, we ought to remember, we should try to preserve the long standing Indian culture. Two instances I would quote. Very recently there was the Maha Magha Festival in Kumbakonam where nearly four lakhs of people came from the north and in a similar manner, millions of people from the South go to the north. It is the spirit of man, that illiterate poverty stricken man who helps to maintain the integrity and unity of the country.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಐ. ಎ. ಎಸ್. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಏನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ನಾನು ಅದನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಭಟಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—I do not say that. I say that it is not only the I.A.S. Officers, but there are other forces also at work.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—The I. A. S. people also help to maintain the integrity of India.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—It may be, but essentially, it is the common man in the rural areas, who has the sixth sense, this man with patriotism, who has helped to maintain the unity of the country inspite of the disruptive forces that have gone on, inspite of the disloyalty of certain people, inspite of other things that are going on in this country unfortunately. Therefore it is my firm opinion that this should be preserved and it is that that should be served.

Sir, when Sri Adiga moved the motion of thanks he made reference to the present situation in the country, in our State in particular. He also said how democracy is to be maintained if democracy to serve the well-being of the people at large. Sir, it is my view that if the parliamentary type of democracy were to survive in our country, it is on the restraint and responsibility that every citizen shares with the other. It is not the show of fists a each other, it is not blood-shed and violence that will preserve democracy either in India or in any part of the world. Democracy is a delicate thing, it is a very holy thing in India, which is going to deliver the goods to the common man. It is not likely to survive by any provocation, ill tempered speeches, blood-shed and showing of fists, but it is based upon the understanding of each other, persuading each other and trying to do the greatest good to the people at large, to whichever party one belongs.

Unfortunately in the disturbed atmosphere that prevailed in Bangalore for some time recently, a number of political parties have issued statements. But at no time have I seen a statement which criticised hooliganism as such, which condemned arson and destruction of public property, that members of the public should not be hurt on the streets. Such things were not done. On the other hand, the statements commented on the hooliganism or highhandedness of the police.

3-15 P.M.

Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA.—Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Member through the Chair, that on 23rd January 1968 leaders of political parties in the State including the PSP have issued a statement that agitators should not destroy public property and they should maintain public order. The Hon'ble Member may go through that statement. Without reading that statement, to say that none of the political parties issued statements condemning hooliganism is not fair.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Emphasis had to be laid on the sanctity of public property, personal property of individuals, not encouraging people to take to violent activities. It is not violent activities that are going to preserve democracy in India It is decency, it is courtesy and the power of understanding and persuasion. That alone will make democracy live. With your permission Sir, I would like to quote what has been said in this book "PERILS OF DEMOCRACY" by Herbert Agar

> "……Democracy is something deeper than a form of Government, voting, election, etc. In the ultimate analysis, it is a manner of thinking, manner of action, a manner of behaviour to your own neighbour, not in political terms, but in human terms or if you like, spiritual terms."

Unless you remember this point, I do not know how we would be able to preserve democracy. In spite of the economic and political plans and programmes of the various political parties, we must remember the fine utterances of the late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Sir, many Hon'ble Members have spoken in regard to the language issue, and they said that the language issue is agitating the minds of many people. I am one of those who think that as far as language part of it is concerned in our State, the three language study–I do not want to use the word 'formula', it came up rather recently—my good friend Sri Mallaradhya was the Secretary of the Education Reforms Committee as early as 1952 of which I happened to be a Member; we had proposed a three-language study at the secondary level. It is sixteen years old in Mysore State. Practically the Mysore Government accepted that policy. The study of Hindi has not been made compulsory. A pass in the examination is not made compulsory. It has been entirely left to the student population at large. We should make the public know what exactly is the language policy or the language formula at the State level and at the Government of India level. All this trouble has arisen as a result of the misunderstanding on the part of the common man, on the part of the student population and in addition the ugly haste which has been shown by the Hindi zealots on the one side, and those people interested in retaining English permanently in this country, that has been responsible for this chaotic and confused state of affairs in the State. Unfortunately, very recently, in addition to these people, outsiders came here. I have knowledge of it and I have passed on that information to the concerned authorities. People from outside came here, they distributed money, they gave vehicles to carry on agitation in Mysore State. Therefore, I would say originally the students of Mysore State did not agitate, but influences from outside and influences from within on account of misunderstanding, on account of vested interests from outside, this has been done. There are people who want to remove Kannada and replace English, I would not agree with those people. They look like people who have come from outside. After all, language is an instrument and a vehicle for delivering the goods, for

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giving and acquiring knowledge by the common man. People studied English in the last century and century before, for getting certain jobs in the Government service, to serve the British Masters as such. Knowledge was not carried to the masses through English. Who are the rulers to-day in democracy? The rulers in democracy to-day are the cammon people. It is the common man that should gain all the knowledge that he will get to make democracy safe and secure in this country. I am one of those who believe that instructions at all levels, at the Primary level, at the Secondary level and the University level should be given in our own mother tongue, in our own regional language Kannada. There are to-day people in India, people of eminence who have played a big role in the politics of our country who hold certain views on the language problem but we entirely differ from their views. To us in an independent India, there could be no greater shame than to make a foreign language as official language. People will not agree to that.

What is this so-called three-language formula? What is it that has been done? What is the wrong that has been done either to the student population or to the people at large? Government have gone out of the way to create facilities. Now Government have laid down a policy. As far as Mysore State is concerned, Kannada is going to be the medium of instruction up to the Secondary level. In this connection, we have made provision for the minority groups. As such, if Kannada is being taught at the primary level and it becomes the medium of instruction up to the secondary level, is it not logic to say that it should be done at the University level also? Therefore, even the Inter-University Board and the Education Ministry at the Centre they are thinking of introducing Kannada slowly in an evolutionary manner even at the University level. English is going to be made a compulsory part of study, right from the secondary up to the University education. People have not realised this. In the old Middle School education, we used to have English at the Fifth Grade.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—When hon'ble Members want from him some opinion about the three-language formula and if he does not yield, I am afraid he is not doing justice to his parliamentary career of 15 years. ಶ್ರೀ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯವರನ್ನು ಅತಿ ವಿನಯದಿಂದ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಲ್ಯಾಂಗ್‌ವೇಜ್ ಫಾರಮಿಬಗ್ಗೆ, ನ್ಯಾಷನರ್ ಲ್ಯಾಂಗ್‌ವೇಜ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ಮೀಡಿಯಂ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸೆ ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸೆ ಯಿರುವುದು ಲ್ಯಾಂಗ್‌ವೇಜ್ ಆಕ್ಟನ್ನು ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—Three-language formula for the State means Kannada, English and Hindi. But in U.P., Hindi is their regional language, Hindi is their official language, Hindi is the national language. It is only one language formula.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—That is all right. I am speaking of my own State. I am not expanding or extending myself to all those places and see that trouble is created. I will speak for myself and my people.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮುತ್ನಾಳಾಧ್ಯ.—ನುವಾರು 15 ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದಿಗೆ ವಿರೋಧವಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪನವರು ಹೇಳುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದವರಿಗೆ ಇರುವ ಬರ್ಡನ್ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಉತ್ತರ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದವರಿಗೆ ಬರ್ಡನ್ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು. ನಮ್ಮ ಬರ್ಡನ್ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ನಾವುಗಳು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು. ನಮ್ಮ ಬರ್ಡನ್ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಉತ್ತರ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದವರ ಬರ್ಡನ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನಿಮಗೆಲ್ಲಿದೆ?

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—That is exactly the thing. I really appreciate Mr. Mallaradhya. Now he is on the point. I entirely agree. So I am arguing about my own burden. While I cannot equally distribute all burden, I do not want other men to be burdened heavier. All that I want is, give me those facilities and create those opportunities for the childeren of this country which make them the best citizens. Now this three-language formula is what we called the Language Study Policy of the Mysore State. There is nothing wrong. I am so happy to find even including Mr. Mallaradhya, that there is agreement with that Language Study Policy as such. This is a good policy. The agitation is against that three-language policy. What is that three-language policy? The leaders of the country and the political parties and the other people have not made the people understand. The three-language policy, the so-called three-language formula, was there right from the beginning during the last ten years. Now, it came up in a different manner altogether, when the Parliament passed the amending Bill and it became an Act along with the Resolution. What is it that was done in the amending bill as such? What they stated was, Hindi should have been the official language of this country if they had not amended the original Act. According to Article 343(1) of the Constitution, "The official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script. The form of numerals to be used for the official purpose of the Union shall be the international form of Indian numerals."

Then it states in (2):

> "..... for a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution, the English language shall continue to be used for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before such commencement."

Therefore, 15 years' period was put for the continuance of English as the Official language. If this amending Bill had not come and become part of the new Act, then there would have been no English throughout India. The official language would have been Hindi only. Therefore, this passing of the Official Language Bill has been for the benefit of everybody. It will be for the satisfaction of everybody because most of the people in the Southern parts do not know Hindi; they would have been in a disadvantageous position if English was taken away. So, English is being continued. Mr. Nijalingappa, who is the Chief Minister of Mysore State, and who is also the President of the Indian National Congress is trying to impress upon the Government of India the necessity of going through this Resolution of 1967 to have a satisfactory

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compromise between North Indian States and Southern Indian States in regard to the burden and equalisation of burden. What did that Resolution say ?

> "The House resolves that a more intensive and comprehensive programme shall be prepared and implemented by the Government of India for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi, and its progressive use for the various official purposes of the Union, and an annual assessment report giving details of the measures taken and the progress achieved shall be laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament, and sent to all State Governments ; "

Neither a knowledge of Hindi nor English is necessary for recruitment to the services of India today. Today, English stands on par with Hindi. Now, here is a student belonging to North. His mother tongue is Hindi. If he knows Hindi and does not know English, he can get into the Central services. If he knows English, he can get into Government service today. The fear is, Hindi being the official language already, the man who knows English only and not Hindi may be at a disadvantageous position. Therefore, Hindi has to be learnt by any common man but especially by those who are aspiring for jobs and recruitment in services of India. Therefore, we have a fear that unless we have a knowledge of Hindi, there is no good chance of getting into the Government of India services. People of the States in South must learn three languages, whereas the North-India States escape the study of English because today they have said 'we do not want English'. Political Parties like the S.S.P. and the Jan Sangh have said 'no English', but we have to learn three languages. It is an unequal burden. But, is it not necessary for our children to learn Hindi in the interest of our country ? Is it right that we should prepetuate this English as the official language of the country in spite of our achieving independence ? Could you tolerate any outside language being the official language when you have Indian languages developed and fit to be official language ? 180 million know Hindi approximately. In Uttar Pradesh 73.74 per cent are Hindi people.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—We say, not the Hindi of Rajastani or Hindi of U.P. or Hindi of M.P.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Hindi is to be evolved for a period. That is why English is being continued. This period is to be utilised for evolving one common Hindi which will serve the purpose of official language—not a link language. We are calling it a link language but in the Constitution today it is not the link language but an official language. Why the southerners feel shy to learn Hindi, I am unable to understand. There are people who have gone outside this country, learnt languages of other countries and made a name for their extraordinary knowledge in

those languages and there are people who have learnt 12 to 13 languages and have been masters in them. The southerners like Shankaracharya, Madhvacharya and Ramanujacharya give interpretations of even shastras of the North. Therefore, there has been the privilage of the southerner to interpret and maintain the unity of this country. Sir, I hold that there should be no compulsory provision for the study of Hindi but leave it to the goodwill of the student population and encourage them to play an honourable role, a dignified role and an effective role in the interest of the country.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Why not Sanskrit ?

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Sir, I have been a student of Sanskrit and I know a little bit of Sanskrit along with other languages. I was associated with the late Dr. Kailas Nath Katju who happened to be the Governor of Orissa and who happened to be the member of Parliament. He pleaded that Sanskrit is the *lingua-franca* of the country. The pages of the proceedings of the Constitutent Assembly will show that large number of people of the Constituent Assembly were in favour of Sanskrit. It was then said that this Hindi should be in Devanagari script. Today, if you find a Board with Devanagari script, 'pull down' they say because it is in Hindi. It is not Hindi but it is Devanagari script.

Then, Sir, I just want to say one thing that we have been spending a good lot of money on education and I should be complimenting and congratulating the Minister of Education on the excellant work that he has done in the last year and a number of decisions have been taken by Government of Mysore in regard to the progress to be made in the field of education. With the money that we are spending on the large number of personnel at the primary, secondary and collegiate level, we should try to create atmospher of discipline in the students. It is the youth that happen to be the hope of this country. If discipline is not inculcated to the youth of the country, all that was being done during the last twenty years is going to be a waste as a matter of fact. Such an atmosphere has to be created specially at the University level where students try to conduct themselves in an exemplary manner and in a disciplinnd manner, to make them understand their responsibity, their duty that they ought to discharge in the interest of their own country. If this is done, I am sure the Education Minister would be in a position to create that atmosphere that makes our youth responsible, dignified and effective workers for the maintenance of democracy.

Sir, the Government of Mysore have taken a decision for supplying common, uniform text-books. It is a very good thing and I should congratulate the hon. Minister on this decision. Sir, both in form and in content the present text-books are not of the standard type. I am extremely sorry to say so. They neither increase the knowledge of the boy nor the content that is delivered to him is good. Whatever may be the cost, good books must be supplied, invite authors if necessary and you welcome any amount of criticism—does not matter—but supply standard books, good in form and content and the posterity will remember the Education Minister.

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The other thing is, expenditure is beyond our expectation. It is not enough if we merely expend but we have to maintain the quality. For the maintenance of quality we should see that teachers not merely with S. S. L. C. qualification and the teachers training, a Degree with training are considered as sufficient but those that have the aptitude must be selected. To-day, unfortnantely, large number of people who come to the teacherdum are coming merely to eke out their livelihood. It is a vocation and they come and go and the required goods are not delivered in the field of education. It is not the time that a teacher spends in the school but it is the heart that he gives. It is a feeling that every fellow expresses, I hope a machinery will be constituted for this purpose. I know it is a big thing. I therefore bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister that aptitude should be taken into consideration for recruiting to the services of Teachers. I shall take another opportunity to impress upon the Education Minister on this in detail. Take the plight of the Art Teachers both in the Primary and Seconry Schools. They have spent five years after S. S. L. C. for studying this subject and taken their diplomas and degrees. They are treated as secondary grade teachers. The Minimum that is given to them is only Rs. 80. A grade of Rs. 130-300 should be given to them. This grade has been prescribed for Pandits with necessary qualifications. What has been prescribed to them should also be given to these people also. If he has got prescribed qualifications, he should be encouraged. Justice has not been met out to them. I only hope the Hon'ble Education Minister will do some justice to them early. The people have asked for the removal of the elective subjects is the Second course. We should not try to take out things that are existing to-day. Music is one of the subjects that are being taught. Home science is being taught. These are all technical and cultural subjects. These are all professional subjects too, and after coming out of the School, the students will be in a position to earn their livelihood. Instead of removing we must make these subjects more attractive and make the candidate to earn his living and serve in suitable places. The Education Ministry should think of restricting the admission to the Polytechnic. The intake must be restricted. There has been a large number of diploma and degree holders in the Mysore State who have come out of these institutions. The technical education has created unemployment among the Degree and Diploma holders. After integration of the State, the number of these Diploma and Degree holders has been increased. I suggest that the admission to the collages and Polytechnics should be restricted. I would like to suggest to the consideration of the Education Minister whether it is desirable to have cultural Degree Course at the University level and any specialised course in humanity or science. Sri Brajendranath Seal, Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University had introduced general cultural courses and also specialised courses. It would be better in the interest of the student community and also teachers to

have these cultural degree courses for betterment of their prospects. It is desirable for us to have these courses introduced.

In regard to Medical and Agriculture I want to say one or two words. I would say the Hospitals attached to the Medical Colleges should not be the general hospitals for all. They should become special hospitals with some bed strength meant for only students from Medical Colleges. The Hospitals attachad to these Medical Colleges should contain only the special cases and not general cases as such. I am bringing this to the kind notice of the Minister in charge of the Medicine to do the needful in the matter and at the same time he should kindly see that all the District Hospitals should contain the required modern machinery so that there would be no difficulty for handling cases. All these Hospitals should be equiped with modern machinery as early as possible. Our students after obtaining degree or diploma are going outside the state for employment. The Government must see all these people should be provided with suitable jobs in the State itself.

About Agriculture I would like to say a few words. I am not an agriculturist. Though I am not an agriculturist, I have heard something and know something about agriculture. We have been advocating for the use of fertilizers. It is true that fertilizers are necessary for getting big crops. I am afraid in course of time by the use of the fertilizers, the water contents and the fertility of the soil will dry up. It is absolutely necessary that we should try to encourage the people to use the normal manure for improving the fertility of the soil. It is very necessary to use the natural manure for maintaining the strength of the Mother Earth. If the strength of the mother earth is evaporated, no fertilizer is of great help. We should not depend upon the artificial business, but we should go to natural things.

3-45 P.M.

Regarding Family Planning I want to ventilate my views. The Family Planning is very necessary. It is true that we should not have more chidren. It is also true that we should practise this. But the propaganda that we are making should not step down to vulgar level. We are forcing on the people to practise this method. Even the illiterate poor men in the village to-day has the commonsense and he understands how to restrict his family. There is no meaning in forcing on these people to practise the modern methods. Mahathma Gandhi has shown us the path of self-restraint. Unless we develop those restraint lines, there is no salvation for the country. We cannot live with artificial air or artificial breath. I once again go back to the Address of the Governor in which a large number of items of works have been mentioned and some of which have already been taken for execution and some completed. Last year has been a very fruitful year and this year is a promising year. I join Mr. Adiga to thank His Excellency the Governor for his excellent address. He has addressed with majesty and dignity in spite of provocative disturbances on the part of the members of this House and the other House.

† Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Mr. Chairman Sir, this year's Address by the Governor is singular in its matter and diction—in matters relating to future policy and totally evasive so far as burning issues of to-day. It contains nothing substantive. It is not wrong if I say it contains jugglery of words and the draftsman who has drafted it is a grest artist. As I have said there is nothing substantive in the Address. The problem of law and order has not been dealt with in the Address. There is not even a little bit of regard by these Police in dealing with this atmosphere and innoeent people were shot down. Even the lady member who spoke yesterday referred to the fact that very innocent people who had nothing to do with the disturbances and who are not at all worried about language problem were hurt and shot down. They are not at all bothered about the national language, regional language or any other language about which only the enlightened people are worried. Such people were the victims. I would have accepted if in fairness at least there was some regret expressed in relation to this matter. I do not mean to say that the Governor should have suggested that such and such a thing is wrong or that the police should have shot down people. At least there could have been some mention that some relief to the families of the victims would be given. Law and order is not confined only to the students' agitation on language issue. It is true that students' unrest gave cause for widespread agitation. Take the case of an incident which took place in Bangalore in Vyalikaval police station. The rumour spread and facts are being disputed and the police have hastened to institute an enquiry. It is the I.G.P. who has instituted an enquiry by an executive Magistrate to enquire into it. I do not know whether the Government ordered that enquiry. That was again a serious matter, a matter which never happened for the last 10 years. When I was in the Legislative Assembly somewhere in the year 1958 in Malleswaram Police Station we had such an incident and the then Home Minister and now the Central Minister for Railways, ordered a similar enquiry to go into the question of death of a person inside the police station. It is an extraordinary situation which has shaken the very faith of the people in the capacity of the police to administer law and order. Leave alone our expectation of the police to guard our property and all the protection envisaged in the ordinary law of the land, it is just not a private quarrel between a policeman or Sub-Inspector and some autorickshaw driver. Thousands of people were involved and fortunately the police station was not burnt down. Such an incident has taken place in a city like Bangalore. I thought when dealing with law and order the Address would have the honesty to recognise such a situation. A very low level of police administration has come. Of course Minister's responsibility is there and whether he exercised any sort of control which we expect in a democracy is not known. That was the sort of leadership given from the top so far as police administration is concerned. I would have something to say in regard to this matter. Suffice it to say, so far as this State is concerned, at least some parts of the State is concerned, they have given an impression of not being able to exercise any control whatsoever.

On this Address several members have expressed about the violent demonstrations and the spree of violence that seems to have caught hold of the youths of this country. So much tears have been shed on the floor of this House and leaders outside also have said that. But what about the violence in respect of police? I can understand that when there is violence the police has to handle it. Might be, there may be rumours and all that and I am not talking about that. But the other aspect of it is, the police deliberately using violence out of all proportions, deliberately using force and violence inside the police station, provoking the people to take to violence. How is it we do not find even a word about it? After 20 years of development of democratic experiment of debate and discussion we do not find that the policeman has any respect for this debate and discussion. I am not talking of student demonstration. We are happy that the students are returned to the colleges and I am happy a quietus is given to the whole agitation. But one thing must be clear. Whether we are at the point of justifying or not the lawlessness was there for the past nearly one month. I for one am not prepared to condemn the sporadic violence of students nor do I agree with the story of outsiders being responsible for the student unrest. I do not wish to use a strong word—that is not the honest way of dealing with things. People are anxious to blame that the youth has degenerated and they have taken to this violence. If it is at the instigation of outsiders, they must be extraordinarily powerful outsiders. It is shame on the leadership of this State and political leadership of this country and social leadership that such a thing can take place. It is not the frank way of finding the real cause. As was pointed out by Smt. M. R. Lakshamma and made out by studies of social scientists and university specialists, after all the students are aggrieved and are moved to the quick as it were in regard to this issue. I can understand Sri Adiga's reasoning, if it is a casual affair in Mysore. This is not peculiar for this State. For the last one year this issue is discussed. Is it a fact or not? The Vice-Chancellors are not agreed on the language; even in this House we are not agread on that. The Government is not prepared to trust the consensus of opinion in this matter and leave it to the educationists.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—The House will now rise and meet at 4.30 p.m.

The House rose at Four of the Clock to reassemble at Thirty Minutes past Four of the Clock.

The House reassembled at Thirty Minutes past Four of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair].

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the language issue the situation has flared up sharply and I wish the Government had acted with certain amount of perspicacity and wisdom. This is not an issue which calls for violence at the hands of the police and the State machinery. I may give an instance to show how the then Congress

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Chief Minister in Madras, Sri Rajagopalachari, dealt with the same anti-Hindi agitation in the year 1952-53. Mr. Ramaswamy Naiker was at that time at the height of his popularity and was in charge of the D. K. which initiated this campaign against Hindi in Madras State. Their campaign consisted in removing Hindi sign boards and the only action that Government then took under the leadership of Rajagopalachari was to ask the police men to go behind these agitators who were painting with tar the Hindi sign boards with two big bottles of Kerosene oil, throw it on the board, wash it and keep it ready for the next round of painting. Within ten days the whole agitation died down. After all, there is a way of dealing with sueh types of agitation. After all, it is not a sectional agitation. Language is a thing which stirs up emotions of people deelply and not realising this if the State machinery were to suppress this agitation, I am afraid we will have to come to grief. The Government certainly have a share of responsibility in this matter and it is no use dying to place the entire blame on the students or a few outsiders. There may be a few outsiders but after all who are these outsiders ? They are our own people, citizens of India. It is no use trying to shift the blame and not try to face the problem squarely. If there was a student agitation, usually the blame for it used to be laid at the doors of political parties. That is absolutely untrue. This time the Opposition parties had hardly anything to do with the student agitation. As a matter of fact, they have advised the students to call off the agitation which they need not have done if they wanted to create trouble for the Government. One day the then Education Minister and the present Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs issues a statement saying that the two-language formula is good. Another day, he issues a statement saying that there is opposition to Hindi in Mysore State. The very next week the Chief Minister issues a statement saying that there is no opposition to Hindi in this State. Which exactly is the Government viewpoint ? These are the types of statements issued by two responsible leaders of Government ; they are not merely leaders of a responsible party. Which is the correct assessment according to Government ? If I may say so, these are not very responsible statements to be made by such leaders. Why should they be anxious to say that we have adopted the three-language formula ? Why should they be anxious to enunciate the Parliament resolution in this particular context when in the whole southern region there is a surcharged atmosphere in relation to this matter. What is our attitude to the latest resolution of the Parliament ?

The 1967 Resolution of the Parliament has been explained by the hon'ble Lady Memberr and I do not wish to go into the details. But, one aspect which I would like to concentrate on is this. It has already been a mitted by the Hon'ble Education Minister that this throws an unequal burden on Southern States. All this trouble has arisen purely because of the way in which some of the Northern States have behaved or perhaps

the Congress Party leandership at the top is unable to act as a National Party. If it had not yielded to the pressures of some, this would not have arisen. If Congress had acted as a National Party, much of the trouble would have been solved and it was possible the for other parties to join with them where unity of the Nation is to be safeguarded and people should not divide themselves on language. Whether it is a border issue or any other issue, always the States are raged against the Centre and the Centre against the States. Today we have come to think that the federal set-up shouled not be given a new look. In fact, when we met last the Finance Minister went to the extent of saying that in relation to the financial relationship a new look should be there; all the past principles have not been found satisfactory; the violation of principles have been thoroughly unsatisfactory and they should be given a go-bye. A person like the Hon'ble Finance Minister himself feels like this. When that is the position, one would have expected a clarity in regard to the implication of the Resolution of the Parliament. Were not our Government in sympathy with the sentiments expressed by the students? Certainly, they were. So far as the mischief of the language Resolution is concerned, it is this; it is surprising, it is something extraordinary in the annals of constitutional history, that after an Act is passed, as a tail as it were, you have a Resolution. It is convenient for the Education Minister now to say that it has no legal status. But, my understanding is not that. The moment the Parliament passes a Resolution, it is a definite injunction to the Executive. They cannot go beyond the Resolution. Is it in accordance with that that the very language Act was passed? The official Language Act, which made Hindi as a link language and which tried to put certain restrictions between States and States, particularly those States which have not adopted Hindi as the link language, this Resolution was not necessary. Which is the basis for that? In 1953 or so, this Official Language Act was passed. One of the very clauses says that in respect of communication between States, those States which have not accepted Hindi as their language, the communication should be in Hindi accompanied by translation of English. We have found the other day that a communication was addressed by the Union Home Secretariat to the Kerala Chief Minister in Hindi without a translation of English. The Railway Board addressed a letter to the West Bengal Government wi hout a translation in English. Fortunately, we have not yet come across such a thing. When a statutory injunction is going to be implemented, what about this Resolution? It will have a dangerous implication and that is this. I agree entirely that it is unnecessary for us all to get excited, because it relates only to recruitment. It is a very small percentage of people that are likely to be affected. But, it is not so simple, because it involves a larger sentimental question of the attitude of others. Secondly, the most important thing is, what is my share, what is my role in the governance of the country? I cannot be a civil servant and I will not aspire to be a civil servant.

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4-45 P. M.

[MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN (SRI M. GOVARDHANA RAO) in the chair]

But, they should be governed by the union service. That is a very important matter of which all of us will be concerned. I would like to know who governs me ? After all, it is the Central civil servant that governs. When such is the case, should I not know his background, his status and his association to my language ? I am afraid, the whole of union services are all going to be dominated by Hindi in the sphere of Central services. I am not going to be a civil servant at all. But to say that I should not have any voice in the matter is something surprising.

Sri K. R. ACHAR (Legislative Assembly Constituency). -Perhaps, it may be small. Are not services very important ?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—After all, union service is there. But, there are a number of Statutory Corporations, Government Companies, etc., in a large scale. If their sphere is taken, it will affect a large number. I don't like that approach. That is why I said that this particular passage is very unfortunate. Our democratic system gives ample scope for discussion. For the past one year we have been discussing about language, official language in University medium, etc. Though it is a secondary question, it is important. What has happened to all this debate ? Has it produced a consensus ? After all, Indian politics is there, politicians are there, who think of almost all issues. But, we never come to an understanding, because the Ruling Party particularly is not prepared to subscribe to certain norms in regard to this. What is the attitude to the Opposition by the Ruling Party ? We may be a small minority, but we are an effective minority. On almost all issues, it is a majority decision that prevails. That is the very basis of democracy. On almost all issues it has no debate and discussion, it has no compromise. If things are done in a proper manner, then there would not be much difficulty at all. Even the two Congress Chief Ministers are not able to produce, as a result of debate and discussion, an agreement in respect of border issue. It leads two States as warring States, as it were, to have a universal agitation and national agitation in respect of border. If this is the way in which we are going to function democracy and if that is your attitude to debate and discussion, why do you expect students, ordinary people, to have faith in your capacity to debate and discussion and arrive at a harmonious understanding ? If history has any experience, this debate and discussion has not produced that spirit of compromise which is the essence of democracy.

It is there that there was signal failure. It is in this light, it is in this background that it is unfortunate that the Chief Minister, I must say, is continuing to occupy the position of the President of the All

India Congress Committee. Look at the other aspect. I for one would not have objected to small deviations here and there, such as car being taken for party purposes and for utilising the telephone for conversation. I forget all that. When we are coming to the go-bye to the fundamental values, why talk of small things? The Chief Minister finds that there is economy in a particular circular. I refer to the circular issued by the Secretariat, wherein his tour programme has been described as tour programme of Chief Minister and the Congress President. He has found a virtue even in that. He says there is economy. He is right in one sense, that two separate circulars which ought to have been issued by the organisation, one in respect of his capacity as the Chief Minister and the other in respect of his capacity as the A.I.C.C. President. He thinks that the circular in relation to his programme as Chief Minister and in relation to his programme as Congress President should have been issued by the Secretariat.

Mr. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—Why should it not be looked at from the nation's point of view?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—In fact a more intelligent explanation of the circular is given by Mr. Achar. I am prepared to accept it.

Sri K. R. ACHAR.—He might have meant economy in the size of the paper. It is not fair to say that the Congress programme should be published by the Secretariat.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—That is true. I do not know what exactly he meant it. He did not spell it out that the two circulars should have been issued from the Secretariat. You judge a man even by a small thing. His attitude is that it is after all economy. It is typical of him. Did we not see his attitude in respect of Sharavathy? 2 lakhs or 20 lakhs is a small thing for him. It is typical of him. It is unfortunate. I do not place much emphasis even if he is described as A. I. C. C. President. I am prepared to take it. That is a reasonable explanation. But there is the other danger. He is the Congress President. I will give you one illustration, as to how it will undermine the very basis of federal structure. It is the constitutional propriety. True it is not written down. But one ultimate thing in respect of the federal structure is united relationship between the States, which is an essential thing. If this is destroyed the very basis of democratic functioning, particularly in a federal structure, will be destroyed. Many a time criticism is made on the floor of this House the very stringent criticism of the Centre, in a way specially calling into question the federal structure the central authorty. Likewise, it is not fair to criticise the Chief Minister of the next State or the neighbouring State, whether he belongs to the Congress party, Communist party or the D. M. K., which many of you do not like. After all, we are paid as Legislators to criticise. Otherwise we would have taken an oath not to criticise. Then perhaps they would not have paid us at all. That is the essence of democracy. Supposing Sir, if the Chief Minister goes to Madras tomorrow to have discussions regarding the power rate with

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the Chief Minister of Madras, Mr. Annadurai fortunately the power rate is closed—I am giving an illustration. He discusses about it with him in the morning and says that Mysore is in great difficulty and therefore higher rate must be paid. He does it as Chief Minister. If the discussion is not complete and is adjourned for the next day. In the evening Sri C. Subramaniam, President, T. N. C. C., holds a meeting with him at the Madras Beach—there was a big gathering—As President of the A. I. C. C. egged on by Sri Subramaniam, necessarily, he will have to come out sharply against the Chief Minister. In Kerala that is what he did. The very next day, he will have to declare a war on the D.M.K. Ministry saying "it is taking money from the Centre and feeding the people and calling it a great achievement". He will certainly do it. Mr. Nijalingappa will not have averted to say so. In the crrcumstance if he goes for discussion on electricity traiff rates, do you think it will subserve the interests of the State Government, Mr. Nijalingappa as Chief Minister and also as A. I. C. C. President ? I for one purely from the narrow sectarian interest of our State will say that it is not correct. It is one thing I can understand is that the C. M. being the President of the M. P. C. C. I am prepared to concede it. We are still in the stage of evolution. Let us have standards at a later stage. We are still babies in the field of democractic functioning.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—What is the system prevailing in England ? Is not the Prime Minister there also the Party President ?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—So far as England is concerned, the Prime Minister is not a paid servant there. He draws the salary not as Prime Minister, but as the State Exchequer, and as Finance Minister. There is a difference. There is a great difference between England and India. We forget that we have a federal structure—which England has not—where there are several States they are not independent States, there are certain rights constitutionally guaranteed for us and those rights are there. What is England and India ? In 24 hours you can reach across the country in England by train and not by plane. India is a vast continent with different culture, with different temperaments, with different people. If that is so, to harness them together and to hamper them with one nation and particular consensus only to this nation it is very difficult. Unfortunately our leaders do not have a concept of the size and concept of the problem. That is why these adhoc arrangements are made. It is true that Mr. Nijalingappa was not very much willing to go as A. I. C. C. President. It is thrust on him. In fact, I for one, would not have suggested that if he is to go as A. I. C. C. President our interests would have been advanced to a greater extent. No doubt, Mr. Poonacha is already there in the Central Ministry as Railway Minister. The fist gift he has given to us in the fourth plan is that there will be no more new railway lines. What should happen to Harihar-Kottur railway line, despite the goodness of

our Central Minister ? Mr. Mallaradhya is not tired of saying that there was no proper leadership and there was no proper representation for Mysore at the Centre.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Even now, I hold the same views.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I thought we have secured a good representation in Mr. Poonacha as the Railway Minister. Railway is also sacrificed.

Mr. VICE CHAIRMAN.—He only said that there is representation but it is not effective.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—We have secured some representation.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Previously our grievance was that there was no proper representation or that there was no representation at all. Now it is claimed that we have some representation. This is an official statement. We are very happy that Mr. Poonacha is there. I am also happy that once in a way if I drop into Delhi I can share a cup of Tea with him, I am happy to that extent that a Kannadiga is there. The point is what has he secured ? It is nothing.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—Are we not having the Hassan-Mangalore Railway line expedited ? Is it not a gift ?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—He has secured a thing which ought to have been secured long back. The Hassan-Mangalore Railway line was kept pending for some time, and is now being revived.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಶ್ರೀ ಪೂಣಚ್ಚರವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋದ ಮೇಲೆ ಇದು ನಮಗೆ ಬಂತೇ ?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Anyway, the point is this, Sir. Whether Mr. Nijalingappa becoming the A.I.C.C. President is going to advance the cause of Mysore State is another thing. The other thing is that it is likely to end in a quarrel with the neighbouring State, which will worsen our position is another aspect. It is high time that we think of different pattern of federal structure. More Powers are necessary for the State and that there can be no doubt. We have reached a point of no return almost. We are incapable of raising our resources any more. It is true. Of course, there is my good friend Mr. Venkaji Rao. He will try to reply to me. Once again Madras is a good example, despite the fact that they are in the same position, as we are. They are able to give better plan—resources or no resources from the Centre, aid or no aid. We will fight. We will maintain the level of planning to the extent as we have done in the past. 80 or 90 crores will be there for the next plan. You are aware, we are in a quandry. Of course, had it not been for the relaxation of prohibition, then we would have seen what a mess our State would have been and what our ruling party would have been. The Education Minister would not have found funds to think of further expanding education, for increasing responsibilities showered as a result of haphazard expansion. Even that would not have been there. It is necessary, I for one would suggest that, so far as, financial powers and the budget is concerned, it is necessary

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to think on these lines. Sir, to conclude this part of my speech, two or three demands I place before the House. So far as law and order is concerned there must be a judicial enquiry, on the firing and violence committed on the public and citizens of Bangalore. It is just in order to bye-pass a judicial enquiry. Police were over anxious even before anybody demanded an enquiry in respect of Vyalikaval incident. The I.G.P. suggested the very next day, for an enquiry by the Executive Magistrate. Why were they sensitive? Who was responsible for the incident of firing in Vyalikaval area? There was only a rumour. Certainly it is surprising that the police are acting on rumours. It is an extraordinary tribute to the officer concerned. It is only in order to prevent a judicial enquiry, the so-called enquiry is ordered. This is what the then Home Minister Mr. Poonacha did. In the absence of the Home Minister, the I.G.P. must have taken the initiative to order the enquiry. I am of the view that compensation should be paid to the victims of firing. After all, this is a student agitation and it has nothing to do with anybody else. There must be an occasion when Government must clarify what their attitude in respect of the latest resolution is in regard to recruitment to services. It is a matter on which we are agitated. Why should we not follow the example of Andhra? They held the bull by the horns as it were and passed a resolution in the Andhra Assembly. They have said that the Parliament Resolution on language of 1967 should be amended. Now that Mr. Nijalingappa perhaps because he occupies the position of the President of A.I.C.C. is unable to say whether it should be amended. He has recognised that it casts an unequal burden. He is not prepared to say that it should be amended. How can this unequal burden be corrected? The resolution is pure and simple. If that resolution is implemented, there is no scope for equalising the burden, unless the resolution is amended, unless it be that the resolution is not given effect to. Equalising the burden arises only when you cry a halt to the implementation of the resolution. I know the Chief Minister of the State after accepting the new office is finding himself between two stools and he is unable to make up his mind.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I do not think the Andhra Government have asked for the amendment of the Resolution.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I have before the *Mail* dated 14th February 1968 in which you can find this information. They have said that, the Resolution should be amended. Why should not Mysore State do a similar thing? I find fault with the administration here as lacking a sense of direction.

Sri K. R. ACHAR.—If I remember aright, Mr. Nijalingappa has sai that he is going to appoint a committee to find out a resolution. As President of the A. I. C. C. he has said that. The question cannot be solved so easily.

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—It is some times difficult for an innocent man like me to understand what Mr. Nijalingappa says because he has two souls. If he has spoken in his position as President of the Congress, then we are not concerned with it. We are concerned with him only as Chief Minister of Mysore.

Then, I cannot understand the helplessness of the State Government in this matter of planning. The plan has come to a dead end and I agree that it is a situation for which we are not solely responsible. But what is really intriguing is the reference to what is called UNCTAD. This is a counsel of despair. Instead of frankly telling the people of the State that we have come to a dead end, we are not able to find resources, we are not able to raise more taxes and we cannot move forward, unless there are other sources, we are trying to point to an international agency. Normally it is not the concern of this House to refer to such matters. It is purely and exclusively the domain of the Centre, because it relates to foreign affairs. It relates to aid and all that. So far as I know UNCTAD does not give special treatment to Mr. Nijalingappa as Chief Minister or as Mysore State; it gives to the whole country. Why does UNCTAD's name come in the Governor's Address, I cannot understand. I consider it a ruse to get out of a desperate situation. The Government knows that people are disgusted and that they are going to say as the Government, what is the level of expenditure ? Since Government are not able to answer them, they want to take shelter saying, look at these prosperous people, these rich nations, they are unable to give us funds. In this way, the Government have thought it better to attack the UNCTAD or criticise the flourishing countries that they have not come to our help. The whole plan is that the criticism of the Opposition should not be directed against the Nijalingappa Ministry for its failures but that it should be on the UNCTAD and the Government of India. That seems to be the psychology working in the mind of the draftsmen of this Address rather than anything else. It is not a fair way and an honest way of dealing with the situation. The Government must be able to say: we have spent all the money and we have no more resources. But it is not simple: the Government wants the Fourth Plan; they want everything. For all these, are you going to get help from the UNCTAD ? How are you sure of that ?

Then, I want to deal with a few other topics. Lastly, I want to go to the question of Food.

Mr. Adiga was at pains to point out the progress that this wonderful land of honey has achieved in the field of education. He made rather exorbitant claims. I was under the impression that he was talking to the voters in Hanagal. That would have served some purpose and would have fetched him some dividends. Would he suggest in this House that everything in the field of education has been done ? He wanted to give the impression that when compared with the neighbouring States, we have made such significant strides as to be above them

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or as to be a model to others. This is an extraordinary tall claim to have been made. I am going to disprove it from official figures. There must be certain amount of sanctity in making claims. Recently in the year 1967 we saw in the Press that the Education Survey Report has been published. I am quoting a few figures from it to dissuade my very good friend Mr. Adiga if he has entertained any illusions about the progress of our State in the field of education. These figures will serve as a reminder and bring him down to reality, and will make him use his good offices with the Education Minister to correct these errors. We are not the first in the field of Primary education. We are the 12th in the field of primary education so far as the comity of States is concerned. Of course, we must thank that we are not the unlucky 13. We are not the first so far as the Secondary Education also, for which he wanted to claim special credit. Here he is imitating Mr. Kamaraj. When he became the Chief Minister of Madras, he was asked what he did with some departments, to which, he replied he had distributed all his portfolios. He did not hold any portfolio at all but he said he had distributed all the available portfolios to the other Ministers. That was one significant achievement of his. Similarly, we have done in the field of Secondary Education. We have distributed it to the private sector. We have given all encouragement to them. We have decentralised it. It is a good thing. It is only because of decentralisation, we have good schools run by persons like Mr. Sastry ! I agree. But even so, what is the progress ? It is not such as to lay all our oars, not such as to be very complacent about progress. We are the tenth in the field. We are lower in the field of Secondary Education also. In fact, I want Mr. Mallaradhya to notice this particularly in primary education. He has time and again emphasised that even in his days, right from those days, significant achievements had been made to the credit of the Mysore State.

5-15 P. M.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—What Mr. Adiga was telling about Secondary education was that since the number had increased from 700 to 7,500, there was phenomenal, hundred per cent increase.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—That is true. But in the field of Secondary Education he wanted to take credit for introducing free education. From a long time, the per capita expenditure on education is still the highest in Kerala. It has been so far the past ten years; not today alone it continues to be so. That is why, they do not very much bother about this Official Language Resolution. They know that they are intelligent men and on account of their higher education, particularly at the Secondary level which has been startling to such a degree, they can get on throughout India. We must compare with a State like Kerala or Assam which are as backward as we are. Perhaps it may be a little

out of tune to compare our State with Madras because Madras has been in the vanguard for a considerable period, particularly in respect of finances. When I saw what this Education Survey Report has shown so far as trained teachers are concerned, I was really surprised. I do not think Mr. Mallaradhya would concede that we have made significant strides by referring to numbers. That was the trend of Mr. Adiga's argument. What we are really concerned is with the quality of education. After all, unless there is good quality, certainly the investment is not worth it. After all, it is the tax payer's money; people have to pay out of their sweat and toil. We must spend it carefully. When we spend it, we must ask whether it is yielding the requisite results. What is the quality of education ? You are not shaping the youth of the country. There are many imbalances in the economy and they have affected the youth of the country ; and they are traceable to the educational system. We cannot shut our eyes to it. We find that our students are unruly. They go in the streets and sink in this so-called outburst. We must realise the social set-up which faces him. From that point of view, it is a standing feature. There is decline in the ratio of trained teachers. There was a stage in the administration, there was a period, there was a phase, so far as the teaching institutions are concerned, there was some drive, some zeal that we noticed. In desperation Mr. Sastry made pleas to restrict admissions to institutions like Polytechnics. Throughout he was almost feeling that the teachers training institutions should be closed or should not be allowed to further expand. It lacked total foresight. It is true that they might have found it difficult to maintain the teaching institutions from the small grant or the ratio of students. The students had become uneconomical. So fas as I know, none of the institutions which train teachers, paid the salaries to the staff in accordiance with the Government directive. They paid only half of what was actually due to the teacher. The surprising thing there is, the fall in the standard as a result of this and this has been admitted several times by the Education Minister himself. I may give the ratio for the benefit of my friend Sri Adiga who has taken pains to go to Statistical section and get wrong figures that there is a decline from 58 to 6 during the 2nd Plan period. In fact, in III plan period, it was the height of financial performance and administrative performance so far as our State is concerned. In fact, Sir, there was lot of discussion in this matter in the country as to what priority should be attached to primary education and secondary education so also university education. When there are limited resources, how to spend it ? So, to-day, there is no use our trying to blame the Government unless the imbalances are corrected. So, we cannot be very sanguine about the progress that has been achieved in this direction of education despite of the fact that more than 25 per cent of our budget is reserved for the educational field. Even in the Education Survey Report I find that it is an unsatisfactory situation. No standards are there. We are not making a serious attempt in laying down standard. In this turmoil of controversy in laying down standards, we can very well understand

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what is the level of our education. Despite of the heat and energy that is brought to bear on the official language, we expect our boys to compete in the U.P.S.C. examinations in English. I am afraid, unless we have a quota system where we are assured a percentage whether the boy gets zero or whatever it is, our share in the Union Services is likely to decline. I am afraid, in the competition, particularly those students who have to adopt three languages, will find it very difficult. That is the reason why eminent educationalists of the country do not agree and say that this would be a load on the boys in the South. What about children who have their own mother-tongue apart from the regional languge ? They would be doubly loaded. These students are to go and compete in the Union Services examinations. Unless we are able to lay down standards in these competitions, we are going to lose to the neighbouring States.

The education report says that there should be a Teacher-Education Council. That has been talked of a number of times on the floor of this House but not much has been done. So, the question arises whether in the matter of educational policy, we are prepared to lay down a policy and say that hereafter by 1970 at least, all the schools will have trained teachers and the ratio will be raised to at least to 80 per cent. These are questions which are vital to the progress of education. We are talking of having a children's railway in Cubbon Park. How much this advances the standard of education of the children ? My friend Sri Mallaradhya is very enthusiastic about this. It is no doubt necessary that children should have such things. But, what I say is, the whole thing is out of proportion. What are the burning problems in the field of education ? Are these the only burning problems in the field of education ? Sir, three pages are devoted in the Address for this subject and I expected Sri Mukunda Rao, who is more eminent in this field or Sri M. P. L. Sastry or Srimathi M. R. Lakshamma, to tell us whether these are the really burning problems in education ? I would say, if you do not have a children's railway in Cubbon Park despite my respect and regard to Sri Mallaradhya and his enthusiasm in respect of this matter, I do not mind.....

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—It is not my scheme, Sir.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—This is not the real thing that is really decisive in the field of education. I say, it lacks direction because it does not focus our attention on the main problem. What is our basic problem today in the field of education, is not there. What is the use of giving some statistics here and there ? If the departmental activities will have to be filled in full in some pages, that is not what the legislators should know. We, as legislators, must know the general picture of the country, whether we are required to help the country, coordinate the various activities in the field of development—these are things that we want to know. This is not a meeting of the various Secretaries of the Departments.

Then, Sir, about use of Kannada in higher education. On this question, despite the fact that it is a hopelessly belated endeavour, I welcome it. In all this controversy of three language formula, we are really losing sight of the regional language. Neither we have the resources nor the necessary personnel. Unfortunately when the two language formula was put forward by some States, because of the political background the whole thing is misunderstood. The whole thing appears to be political manouevre. After all in the eighth schedule we have Sanskrit and the regional language and Hindi. If the scheme of Constitution is kept in mind, one thing that strikes is all the languages are on the same footing as the Hindi. No where in the Constitution or in the Constituent Assembly, Hindi is used as national language. Sometimes there is confusion in thinking about it. It advisedly says official language. I am prepared to agree that Hindi should be link language not because of its special merits or compulsion by its protagonists. For convenience, somehow or other it has come to be adopted for the last 20 years. It has certain amount of converts both in the South and in non-Hindi areas. But there are no merits put forward by the Hindi zealots. Whatever it is so far as regional language is concerned, it is going to suffer in this three language formula. That is my submission. If it was stated that it is Kannada and Hindi, then that has to be accepted and it may be regional language and Hindi or something like that. I will not be able to share the enthusiasm of Sri Sastry in the matter of English because it is not an outside language. It has become a part of our culture and it is not easy to decry it. A time may come when it may be taken as a foreign language but that transition takes its own time. In fact it is to our shame that more people understand English than Sanskrit. Unlike English, Sanskrit was the language. Who were they that spoke it? In fact all other languages including Hindi are Paishachika Bhasha.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—I may just interrupt. Sanskrit was described to be the language of the Gods, *i.e.*, Devas and therefore the lipi was called the Devanagari. All other languages were called *Paishachika Bhasha.*

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Whatever it is, I for one would agree with Sri K. V. Puttappa. He has stated that it is regional language that should have a pre-eminent place and the other might be either Hindi or English.

I want to say one word about encouragement to Kannada. My submission is, it has suffered. In the past it has not received attention which it deserved is clear. In regard to the policy in respect of Kannada learning, there is a controversy and it was suggested that there was no possibility to adopt it at the university level. But let us know what other measures that the Government have taken in respect of encouragement of Kannada and what they have done. Time and again the matter has come up in the House. Let us take Kannada typewriter for

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example. Unless you have Kannada typewriter how can this language advance at all ? Even for communication between departments, this is necessary.

Sri J. P. MALLARADHYA.—In this connection I may state that in several departments qualified stenographers who have passed Senior Shorthand and Typewriting are retired at the age of 55 but all other officials in the Department of Education have the benefit to retire at the age of 58.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—The superannuation in respect of all officials is 55 years. The age of 58 is meant only in the case of teachers working in the primary and secondary schools.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—The age of 55 is for stenographers and others. For teachers it is 58.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I attended a meeting of Shorthand Writers' Association. For the whole state you will not get 10 qualified stenographers. But you retire them at 55. How can you give encouragement to Kannada ?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN,—The point is psychologically they are so overwhelmed by English and another language that this is given a secondary place.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Recently the Government have taken steps for the improvement of regional languages. They have given one crore for development of Kannada and we are taking steps to produce good books, give prizes and purchase them in bulk. We are giving a lot of encouragement to the regional language.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—They think that we can get rid of this complex if we have the three-language formula. It is not a personal reflection on anybody. This is the way in which they have been functioning for the last several years.

My hon'ble Friend, Sri Adiga perhaps landed himself into dangerous ground when talking of Kannada Encyclopadeia. We know what is the state of affairs and how it has been progressing.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Government has taken a decision that it should be transferred to the University of Mysore and very soon we are taking some positive action about it and I am quite confident that the University will be capable of completing it within three or five years.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Merely transferring this work to the University is not going to help matters because the very same scholars, who are in charge of it, will have to be pressed into service by the University. It is a question of leisurely manner in which it is done.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—The only thing we can take credit is that it will be on a par with Krishna waters; it will go the same way.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—To prepare the Oxford Dictionary they took 70 years !

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I hope he is not going to take 70 years for preparing this also. He has assured that within three years it will come out and I hope that he will be able to continue as Education Minister and there will not be any floor-crossing in the meantime.

Let us see another aspect of Kannada, *viz.*, the Kannada Gazette. The hon'ble Member Sri Adiga wanted us to notice that such a significant achievement has been lost sight of by our legislators. He wanted us to understand that such a significant thing like Kannada Gazette is being published lest anybody should accuse Government of giving a step-motherly treatment to Kannada. That this wonderful Government has brought out this Kannada Gazette after nearly 11 years of States Reorganisation is something which is really surprising. There is nothing in it for the simple reason that the Kannada Gazette was being published several years back and it was stopped somewhere in the year 1958 or 1959 in pursuance of A. G. R. Committee's recommendation. It was stopped because there was no sufficient market and was uneconomical. If you wish to place emphasis on this as a significant achievement in the direction of encouragement of Kannada, somehow or other people like me, feel suspicious in regard to the bona fides of this matter.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—When Kannada becomes the Official Language, is it not necessary that the reports should be in Kannada so that the common man will be served ?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Mr. Sastry is forgetting what type of Kannada Gazette it is going to be. He does not understand that it is not a replica of the English Gazette ; it is a nominal Kannada Gazette to show that in Kannada something is being done.

I would not like to go into the field of education because before the galaxy of educationists in this House I am a poor man who is not qualified to speak on education.

5-45 P.M.

I should like to say a word about Co-operation. In order to realise what the significant achievements in the field of co-operation have been, instead of referring to the Governor's Address it is better that we refer to the recent report of the Study Team appointed by the Government of India on Co-operatives. I do not have an official copy of the report ; whatever I have is only a newspaper version. I do not think in condemnation of the co-operative movement any official document could have gone farther than the official report by the Study Team. It has condemned in no uncertain terms the co-operative development, particularly in our State. They have given figures about achievement, and about malpractices. When I read the report, it looked to me that there was hardly any hope for the co-operative movement.

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That is as it should be, because after all we have forgotton the very essential basis laid down by Darling in relation to co-operatives. That great authority on co-operatives, whose words have always been a gospel or whose words have been a sort of a Bible to the co-operatives, said that there should not be artificial proping in respect of co-operatives, withdraw the grants that you are giving in an artificial manner and then you see the fate of co-operatives. I do not wish at the same time to make a wholesale condemnation. There may be some very good societies also. I have not got much experience about co-operatives. I am only just an ordinary member of a Society and I do not even attennd the general body meetings. I do not say that all societies are bad everywhere. But, see the dominent trend and declining trend of these co-operatives. They have become the seat of political corruption. Perhaps, it may be for the Opposition parties in other States. I feel more Congressmen are involved in these societies. If they consider it as good enough, why should I not do it? But the thing is, I may not be allowed to do that.

Sri P. M. NADGOUDA (Minister for Development and Co-operation).—There are more non-Congressmen who are involved in the societies, than the Congressmen.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I do not know whether the Hon'ble Minister has got the statistics. It may be in a particular Taluk.

Mr. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—Has the member got any statistics to base his criticism?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Perhaps the Opposition might be in the opposite Congress camp. I know societies of that type also. But the fundamental basis is lacking for the development or progressive development of co-operatives. In the name of co-operatives, what is happening is something which is shocking, and it is the spot for every type of corruption that goes on in the name of trade or anything for that matter. In fact, my friend, Sri K. T. Shamiah Gowda is not here. We were together in the Coffee Board and the Coffee Board has adopted a policy that nearly 25 per cent of its sales should be through the co-operatives at a subsidised rate, at a lower rate than the market rate. The Board would have got a higher rate by direct sales. But, in pursuance of this policy, the sales are through the co-operatives. In the Coffee Board, a co-operative society is also represented, and from the very co-operativ- society we had complaints. I am saying, Sir, that it is rather unfortue nate that we have made a mess of co-operatives. What have we got to say about it? Time and again, the Divisional Commissioners, very responsible persons, officials have pointed out this aspect of the matter. But, there is no serious policy and serious thinking about it. We want to take credit for the statistical development in this field. We are trying to build up a co-operative commonwealth. That is the basis of democracy and socialism we are told. But what is really happening is far far

away from it. In fact, the Study Team Report gives rightful figures in this matter and it is best document. They have suggested one measure, which only Kerala has got. They said that the office bearers of a co-operative society should not have more than two or three terms. Perhaps that may be the correct thing. Kerala is the only State which, by legislation, has banned for continuance of office bearers for more than two or three terms. It may be perhaps useful in Kerala. I do not know how it will work in Mysore. A few measures have been suggested by the Study Team. The Study Team's Report was already in the hands of the Government. I thought they would say something in the Governor's Address. I do not know what occasion they would take for enunciating their policy in this regard. In the field of co-operatives are we to be told that we are in the stage of expansion, and if so, what is the position, we do not know. That is why I said that there must be a mention of most important matters of topical issues in the Governor's Address. Perhaps, there must have been some criticism about the development of co-operative farming in the State and they wanted to show to the All-India luminaries that they are not far behind.

Sri VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA (Local Authorities' Constituency).—Government of India is satisfied with the progress of co-operative farms, particularly in Mysore.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir, my good friend says that the All-India people are satisfied with the progress of co-operative farms in Mysore. I do not wish to say anything more than that, because he is an expert in farming and I am sure he himself is a co-operative farmer.

There is one other aspect which I would like to touch. About two years ago, my friend Sri V. Srinivasa Shetty said that this whole State is run by a machinery of corruption. It was told that he was a little irresponsible. He said it is almost a sea of corruption. I am afraid, I am inclined to agree with the statement.

Mr. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—The House will now rise to meet tomorrow at 2-15 P.M. There won't be non-official business tomorrow; we shall discuss the Motion of Thanks.

The House adjourned at Six of the Clock to meet again at Fifteen Minutes past Two of the Clock on Friday, the 23rd February 1968.

WD 10176—GPB—600—5.6.68